

# ALASKA RAILROAD MEASURE PASSES HOUSE, 230 TO 87

Authorizes \$35,000,000  
for Line Not to Exceed  
1,000 Miles in Length.

## BILL GOES AT ONCE TO CONFERENCE

Desire Is to Rush It to President  
for His Signature—Means An-  
other Great Engineering  
Project Under Direc-  
tion of Govern-  
ment.

Washington, February 18.—The administration Alaska railroad bill authorizing the President to construct a \$35,000,000 railway from Alaska's coast to its great coal fields, was passed by the House late today by a vote of 230 to 87.

A similar measure already has passed the Senate, and the bill will be taken up at once in conference between the two houses, with a view to sending it quickly to the President, who has signified his intention of signing it.

At the eleventh hour, after a sharp parliamentary skirmish, the House eliminated from the bill as reported by the Territories Committee, a provision authorizing a bond issue of \$5,000,000 to finance the railroad, and to be paid off by the proceeds of government land sales in Alaska. The Senate bill provided for a \$10,000,000 bond issue.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, led a fight which resulted in striking out the entire bond provision from the bill. Under the amended measure the project would be financed out of current funds in the treasury, the President being limited to \$25,000,000, and \$1,000,000 being appropriated for immediate expenses. Congress would appropriate each year the amount estimated as necessary for the construction of the road.

Not to Exceed 1,000 Miles.  
The bill provides for the construction of a road "not to exceed 1,000 miles, to be so located as to connect one or more of the open Pacific ocean harbors on the Southern coast of Alaska with the navigable waters in the interior of Alaska, and with a coal field or fields yielding coal sufficient in quality and quantity for naval use, so as to best aid in the development of the agricultural and mineral or other resources of Alaska."

An effort was made by opponents of the bill, led by Representative Davenport, of Oklahoma, to postpone the final vote until Wednesday, but it was defeated.

President Wilson today told Representative Underwood, Democratic House leader, that members could be assured of his support for the Alaska bill. Reports have recently been circulated that the President was opposed to it.

The Alaska railway project is of more interest to the President, the expenditure of the \$35,000,000 proposed ordinarily would create. Coming soon after the completion of the Panama Canal, it is attracting attention as another great engineering project under the direction of the American government. Moreover, the new project is to be the first test in this country of the present ownership of public utility. It is expected to open great resources that until now have been for the most part lying idle, and will afford employment to a large army of men, both in its construction and in its maintenance. It also will develop Alaska agriculturally as well as in other ways by attracting homesteaders, friends of the movement, and will open up a new and varied variety of commodities of commerce, notably coal.

Great Power With President.  
The bill, which places great power in the hands of the President, directs him to locate and acquire by purchase or construction, or by both means, a line or lines of railroads from tidewater into the interior of Alaska, and to navigation on the Yukon, Tanana or Kuskokwim Rivers.

In choosing the route, he is to use his judgment as to what will best promote the settlement of Alaska, develop its resources, and provide a means of transportation for the army and navy, for troops and munitions of war, and for the mails.

The total of all railroads bought or constructed is not to exceed 1,000 miles, and the appropriation for the purpose is \$35,000,000.

The President is authorized, if he sees fit, to permit the government railroad to be operated by contract or lease, or it may be operated by the Panama Railroad Company. In constructing and operating the Alaska railroad, the President is authorized to employ in its construction and operation any number of men he may think necessary, choosing them as he pleases, except those chosen from civil life whose salary exceeds \$3,000 a year must be confirmed by the Senate.

The President has authorized, and the Alaska Railroad Commission recommends that it be done, to utilize in Alaska all the machinery and equipment used in the construction of the Panama Canal as rapidly as it is not well suited to operating the Alaska railroad. The President is authorized to fix the price to be paid for it to the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Regulation of Rates.  
The Interstate Commerce Commission, subject to the approval of the President, is empowered to regulate passenger and freight rates on the new railroad, and the rates are to be uniform with those on other lines of agents of the government, except the usual provision for employees and their families.

The bill creates the "Alaska Railway redemption fund," into which is to be paid 75 per cent of all money received from the sale or lease of public lands in Alaska; from the sale of coal or mineral or timber on public lands, and from the net earnings of the railroad.

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## TAKES ISSUE WITH DEWEY

German Naval Expert Challenges Truth of Von Diederich Story.  
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Berlin, February 18.—Count Revontlow, the naval expert, in a statement published to-night, reiterates his charges against Admiral Dewey in relation to the Admiral von Diederich incident at Manila.

He not only challenges Admiral Dewey's assertion in his autobiography that a shot was fired across the bows of the German frigates as a reminder to respect the blockade established by the Americans, but he demands that the German government issue a full and authentic statement clearing up the whole incident.

"Dewey's account contains amazing statements respecting upon the honor of the German navy," he says, and then adds: "Dewey is not a private person, but the highest officer in the American Navy. It is imperatively necessary to refute his legend and disclose the truth."

Dewey Refutes to Talk.  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Washington, February 18.—Admiral Dewey to-day refused to take issue with Count Revontlow, the German naval writer and critic, who has made unfavorable comment on the chapter in Admiral Dewey's book dealing with the well-known German-American incident at Manila.

"My book speaks for itself," said the admiral. "I have no remarks to make on what Count Revontlow is reported to have said."

This characteristic reply of Admiral Dewey means he will not retreat from his version of the incident in which Admiral von Diederich has been generally credited with diplomatic defeat by the United States.

Some of the naval officials who discussed the incident with the admiral, however, said it was sufficient commentary on the incident to say Admiral Dewey was at Manila Bay and the count was not.

## FATE OF SCHOONER IN DOUBT

Vessel in Sinking Condition, With Cutter Rushing to Her Aid.  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Norfolk, Va., February 18.—The fate of the eleven men composing the crew of the schooner Kineo, which is reported in a sinking condition 150 miles northeast of Diamond Shoals, was unknown at late hour to-night. The revenue cutter Onondaga, which received a message from the Kineo, is en route to sea today, and it is still searching for the schooner.

The last reports received here from the Onondaga stated that she was proceeding to the location where the Kineo was last seen. The cutter is in communication with the Onondaga by wireless late to-night, and it is expected that the Kineo will be rescued. The schooner is reported to be in a sinking condition. Her sails are torn away, and she is leaking badly. She is reported to be taking a foot of water an hour.

The Onondaga is short of coal, and if she does not locate the schooner to-night or early to-morrow morning may have to return here to replenish her bunkers. The Onondaga has not been in port since Monday. After rescuing the schooner Mary E. Palmer, she took on twenty tons of coal and was ordered to sea to search for other vessels reported in distress.

The Kineo was reported to be on the assistance of the Kineo to-day while she was at sea returning to port.

## CONTINUE FIGHT FOR FRANK

Attorneys Will Move for Rehearing Before Georgia Supreme Court.  
Atlanta, Ga., February 18.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder here on April 26, 1913, of fourteen-year-old Mary Phagan, a girl, will have not yet given up their fight for the young factory superintendent's freedom. Although the Georgia Supreme Court yesterday refused to grant Frank's appeal for a new trial, the attorneys announced that they will move for a rehearing before the court.

They to-night refused to disclose the reasons for their action, which they will base their motion. The current would they discuss the report, which they would have been a national detective agency, who now is in this city, had been engaged to make an investigation of Frank's case. The newspapers to-day printed a statement issued by Frank, in which he vigorously resented his innocence. Thomas S. Fidler, Attorney-General of Georgia, will oppose the motion for a rehearing when it is presented to the Supreme Court to-morrow.

## FOUR KILLED IN COLLISION

Five Others Probably Fatally Hurt in Accident at Indianapolis.  
Indianapolis, Ind., February 18.—Four persons were killed, five probably fatally injured, and twenty-five others hurt here to-night when an English Avenue street car was crushed between two heavy traction cars. The accident occurred on slippery rails.

The dead: James Moran, sixteen years old, crushed; Jacob K. Hays, forty-eight years old, crushed; the driver, Robert, English Avenue car.

Others injured: John Kane, body crushed; Mrs. E. C. Pender, spine injured; George Shirik, body crushed; Harry Leroy, body crushed; and P. C. Jochnow, body crushed.

The car tracks is said to have made the rails so slippery that the motor of the rear traction car was thrown off the tracks.

At the hospital it was said it was doubtful if any of the six persons seriously injured would live.

## AGREEMENT NOT REACHED

Temporary Halt in Negotiations With New Haven Officials.  
Washington, February 18.—Conferees between officials of the Department of Justice, the State of Massachusetts and the New Haven Railroad over the terms of the separation of that road and the Boston and Maine Railroad, which was to be effected by a final agreement, Chairman Eliott and counsel for the New Haven board of directors, it was understood Mr. Eliott, after the agreement, which has been worked out at the meetings here, it was understood that the temporary suspension of negotiations was due to a failure of the parties concerned to get together, and that a resumption later would lead to the announcement of a settlement.

## GEORGE W. NEVILLE DEAD

Former President of New York Cotton Exchange.  
New York, February 18.—George W. Neville, who for many years was one of the most prominent members of the New York Cotton Exchange and its president during 1911 and 1912, died to-day in a hospital in New York City after an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Virginia fifty-two years ago, and spent his early years in Texas. He established here the cotton exchange firm of Weld & Neville.

## JOHN SCHENCK TRANSFERRED

Man Who Attacked Roosevelt in Hospital for Criminal Insane.  
For the last time, February 18.—John Schenck, who attempted to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee two years ago, and who has been confined at the Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, since his trial, to-day was transferred to the Hospital for Criminal Insane, at Waupun.

# GORE EXONERATED BY JURY'S VERDICT AFTER 10 MINUTES

Crowd in Courtroom  
Turns Into Cheer-  
ing Throng.

## WOMAN'S COUNSEL WILL TAKE APPEAL

Announced That Finding Would Have Been Same if, at Conclusion of Plaintiff's Testimony, Defendant Had Decided Not to Offer Any Evidence.

Oklahoma City, Okla., February 18.—United States Senator Thomas P. Gore to-day was exonerated of charges of improper conduct by a verdict in his favor returned in the District Court here in the suit for \$50,000 damages, instituted by Mrs. Minnie E. Bond, of Oklahoma City.

The verdict was returned at 5:10 P. M., ten minutes after the case was given to the jury. Only one ballot was taken.

"We find," the jury stated in the verdict, "the evidence submitted by the plaintiff entirely insufficient upon which to base a suit; that said evidence wholly exonerates the defendant, and had the defendant, at the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, announced that he desired to introduce no evidence and rested his case, our verdict would have been the same in that event as now returned by us, in favor of the defendant."

Despite the efforts of bailiffs to maintain order when the last words of the verdict, "favor of the defendant," were read, the crowd which taxed the capacity of the courtroom, turned into a cheering throng, orderly but no less determined to give vent to their feelings.

Those displeased by the verdict forced their way to the doors, and left in silence, amid the bantering of the Senator's friends.

Wife First to Greet Him.  
Senator Gore heard the jury's decision without comment. Mrs. Gore was the first to grasp his hand. When she turned and shook hands with Henry Carpenter, the foreman, tears were on the cheeks of both her and her husband.

"The verdict confirms my faith that truth will triumph," said Senator Gore. "I never for a moment doubted the outcome at the hands of the jury."

From the time the jurors left the room to prepare their verdict until the demonstration was under way, Mrs. Bond sat in silence, leaning on a table and scribbling on a piece of paper, she seemed in no haste to leave the room, until she was approached by her attorney, when she arose and walked away with them and her husband.

E. J. Giddings, chief of counsel for Mrs. Bond, stated to-night that an appeal to the Supreme Court would be taken on the grounds that applause and demonstrations in the courtroom during the trial had influenced the jury.

Sensor Gore stated that he would remain in Oklahoma City until Saturday, when he will go to Hot Springs for a short vacation before returning to Washington.

The termination of the trial, which has attracted much attention and has been more vigorously contested than any held in Oklahoma in recent years, came at the end of a day devoted to argument by opposing counsel, in which words were not spared in denouncing witnesses and opposing parties to the suit.

Originator of Conspiracy.  
Robert L. Rogers, of Little Rock, Ark., of counsel for Senator Gore, made the direct charge that J. F. McMurray, a prominent Oklahoma lawyer, now living in Washington, planned the toll exemption policy for American ships, which the Senator declared resulted in the defense of the Senator attempted to assault Mrs. Bond in a Washington hotel last March, the basis for the suit.

Attorney W. M. Straight, of Morrilton, Ark., spoke for the plaintiff, and defended the character of Mrs. Bond.

C. B. Stuart and M. S. Rutledge, of Oklahoma City, made the final arguments for the defense.

Trial of the suit began last Wednesday. In her declaration, Mrs. Bond alleged that the Senator attacked her while she was in conference with him at a hotel in Washington last March in connection with the possible appointment of her husband, Julian Bond, as internal revenue collector at Oklahoma City. Gore seized her, she alleged, threw her violently across a bed, and she freed herself only after several men appeared in the doorway of the room. In the scuffle, Mrs. Bond asserted, her face was scratched and her hand injured by fragments of her bracelet.

In his answer, Senator Gore made general denial of the charges, and as a counter charge, alleged that the suit was instigated by a coterie of his political opponents who were endeavoring to ruin his political career in their efforts to secure Federal patronage.

The jury, composed of nine farmers, a grocer, a banker and a broker, was sequestered on the first day of the trial. Mrs. Bond was called as the first witness after opening statements were made Thursday. Keeping her allegations, she denied any knowledge of the plot alleged by the Senator, who is a candidate for re-election at the Oklahoma primaries next August.

Evidence Not Vital.  
Effort to have real depositions dealing with alleged incidents in connection with the plot of both parties to the suit were prevented by a ruling of Judge Clark, who held such evidence not vital to the suit.

T. E. Robertson, Kirby Fitzpatrick and Dr. J. A. Earp, Oklahoma men who were in Washington at the time of the hotel episode, as applicants for Federal positions, appeared as the principal witnesses for Mrs. Bond. All were unsuccessful in their candidacies. Robertson and Fitzpatrick claimed to have been eyewitnesses to the alleged assault, while Earp asserted that he

# BRISTOW BEGINS TOLLS EXEMPTION FIGHT IN SENATE

Attack on President An-  
swered by Republicans  
and Democrats.

## ACCUSES WILSON OF INCONSISTENCY

Chief Executive at Time of First Open Discussion of Approaching Battle Is Engaged With House Leaders in Discussion of Same Subject.

Washington, February 18.—Accusing President Wilson of inconsistency in his views of the binding effect of the Democratic platform, and charging that "greed of the railroads and the audacious claims of Great Britain seem far more potent with our President than the appeal of the womanhood of the nation," Senator Bristow, Republican, of Kansas, today turned discussion of woman suffrage in the Senate into a vigorous debate on the proposed repeal of the free tolls provision of the Panama Canal act.

Senator Bristow's attack brought to the defense of the President several Republicans as well as Democratic Senators, who served also as the signal for opening the fight within the Democratic party against repeal of the tolls exemption provision.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, Democrat, dramatically declared that he would not "stultify himself by telling his constituents that he had kept his platform pledge on the toll question because the President of the United States does not agree with me."

Wilson With House Leaders.  
While Senators were thus engaged in a heated discussion of the approaching battle in Congress over the chief executive's desire for reversal of the Panama policy, the President himself was engaged with leaders of the House of Representatives who are opposed to repealing the declaration of the party platform.

Senator Bristow banished his charge of inconsistency against the President, on the ground that he had told the suffragists he could not urge woman suffrage, because the Democratic party had not expressed itself in the matter, while he proposed that Congress should reverse itself on the tolls question, despite the fact that the party had endorsed its action in this connection. The Kansas Senator mentioned the reference in the Baltimore platform, favoring "a single presidential term," and asked whether the President would "interpret this plank in harmony with his position as to suffrage, or as to canal tolls."

Lodge Defends President.  
When Senator Bristow said that the transcontinental railroads had for years been behind the fight against free tolls for American ships, and intimated that they had influenced the President, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, took the floor to declare that the President was actuated in his attitude on the toll exemption solely by his desire to restore the United States to a former position among nations. "The President does not like to see the United States an outlaw among the nations," added the Massachusetts Senator.

Referring to the day of women suffrage, President Wilson last December, Senator Bristow quoted this from the chief executive's reply to their request for support of the equal suffrage constitutional amendment: "When the private opinion is asked by those who are co-operating with me, I am glad to give it, but I am not at liberty unless I speak for somebody besides myself to urge legislation upon Congress."

"When the tolls question came up," the Kansas Senator continued, "it was not brought before the President by the good women of the country, but by a representative of the English government, whose action had been instigated by the American practice of transcontinental railroads, and British shipping interests."

Quotes Baltimore Platform.  
Senator Bristow quoted the Baltimore platform, its endorsement of the toll exemption policy for American ships, and declared that the President, in a recent letter to Mr. Mackay, of Baltimore, had declared the exemption to be "a very mistaken policy from an American point of view."

"It is true," continued Senator Bristow, "that we have expended about

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## President Harrison

President Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern Railway, said on Tuesday that Richmond is advancing with such giant strides that it has become a compelling factor in the business life of the South.

He said that the Southern Railway would in future pay greater attention to Richmond.

This means that this city is wealthy and prosperous, and that the people have the means to purchase.

Are you keeping yourself and your business before the people? Advertise in The Times-Dispatch.

Call Monroe!

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## HE SIGNS ENABLING ACT



GOVERNOR HENRY C. STUART.

# MUTUAL DIVORCE GRANTED MACKAYS

Each Principal, in Case Before French Court, Charges Desertion.

## CHILDREN GIVEN TO FATHER

Not Stated by Counsel Whether There Is Any Financial Settlement.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
New York, February 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay were granted a mutual divorce in Paris on February 11. In French law, a mutual divorce means that each principal interposes a counter-claim, and that the claims are identical. According to John B. Stanchfield, attorney for Mrs. Mackay, and Frederick H. Coult, of Charlottesville, the absentees were in mutual agreement the three children—Katherine, Ellen and John W.—were given to the care of their father.

Mr. Stanchfield to-night issued the following statement: "Mrs. Mackay sailed for Europe and took up her residence in an apartment in Paris, which she held under lease for a considerable period of time. She brought suit in the Tribunal of the Seine against Mr. Mackay for divorce on the ground of desertion. He voluntarily appeared in the action, and interposed a counter-claim, alleging desertion on the part of the plaintiff. No other charge was involved. The court, as is the practice in France, endeavored to bring about a reconciliation. Being unable to accomplish such a result, a divorce was granted on or about the 11th of February to each of the parties. The custody of the children was awarded to Mr. Mackay, with the provision that Mrs. Mackay can see them at all reasonable times."

"JOHN R. STANCHFIELD," Settled Amicably.  
"Everything was settled amicably," Mr. Stanchfield said. "Mrs. Mackay sailed secretly from New York shortly before Christmas. Mrs. Mackay followed her on January 8."

"I do not know whether there was any financial settlement nor whether there was any alimony asked or granted. I do not recall the name of the French lawyer representing Mrs. Mackay."

Mr. Mackay returned to this country on February 1, and was found to-night at his town house, No. 1 East Sixty-second Street. He referred all reporters to his attorney, Frederick R. Coult, who issued the following statement: "On February 11 the French courts granted a mutual divorce to Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, in an action brought by Mrs. Mackay on the ground of desertion. Mr. Mackay having interposed a counter-claim on the same ground. No other charge was involved. The decree grants the full custody and control of the three children to Mr. Mackay, with the right to visit them according to Mrs. Mackay."

The divorce of the Mackays, is in itself not an unexpected event, although the proceedings were cloaked with secrecy in Paris that evidently could not be assured here.

On October 30 the announcement was made that Edward & Graham, attorneys for Mr. Mackay, had served Mrs. Mackay notice of his contemplated action while the family was at the Gresham Hotel here.

It was because of the glare of publicity that was beating upon Mr. and Mrs. Mackay in this country that they went to Paris.

Stalled With Sensations.  
The marital life of the Mackays has been studied with sensations. The greatest of these was the suit filed against Mrs. Mackay by Mrs. Katherine Blake. Mrs. Blake asked \$1,000,000 damages. The papers contain-

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# NO FORMALITIES ATTEND SIGNING OF ENABLING ACT

Governor Stuart Affixes  
Signature, and Bill  
Becomes Law.

## NO STATEMENT MADE FOR PUBLIC

News That Chief Executive Has Signed Is Conveyed Immediately to General Assembly. Prohibition Forces Will at Once Circulate Petitions for Election.

Governor Henry C. Stuart signed the Williams enabling act providing for a State election on the question of prohibition, at 12:53 o'clock yesterday. The signing of the bill was without formality, and was in the presence only of Secretary Forward and Assistant Secretary Martin. Attorney-General John Graham Pollard had just left the office of the Governor, but neither Pollard nor Governor Stuart made any public statement in regard to the bill. Secretary Forward communicated the fact that the bill had been signed to Senator Hupp and Delegate Williams, and announcement of the action of the Governor was made on the floor of each house shortly before 1 o'clock.

In brief, the enabling act provides for an election on September 22, on petition to the Governor of approximately 15,000 qualified voters, in which the ballots shall read "for State-wide prohibition" and "against State-wide prohibition." In the event of the majority being for prohibition the Governor is to make proclamation of the fact and the House of Delegates is to order and after November 1, 1915, will be illegal. Should the majority be against prohibition, the present statutes providing for prohibition in country districts and for local option in towns and cities, shall be continued in force.

Will Circulate Petitions.  
Leaders of the "dry" side, through the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, will begin at once the circulation of petitions to secure the necessary number of signatures of qualified voters to petition for such an election. As soon as the present session of the General Assembly has adjourned, the interests affected by the passage of the bill are expected to bring court proceedings to test the constitutionality of the legality of its passage, but the bill was called into question before the Governor.

Ends Long-Drawn-Out Contest.  
From the standpoint of the Anti-Saloon League, the action of the Governor marks the successful culmination of a long-drawn-out contest. The league, at a meeting held at Broad Street Methodist church in the winter of 1910, had made much progress as could be effected under the Mann local option law, and flung out its banner for State-wide prohibition. At the 1910 session of the General Assembly, the Byrd law of 1903 was strengthened in many particulars, but the Strode enabling act failed. The enabling act was made an issue at the session of 1912, when the Senate and House both newly elected, and at that time the bill passed the House, but failed in the Senate. Having devoted much of the past session to consideration of one bill, the Senate agreed to call the matter up at once and dispose of it, and the House passed the enabling act, and the Senate concurred with many amendments, which were the subject of conference. The conferees accepting Senate amendments as to exemption of manufacturing, but refusing the proposition to have the proposition "for State-wide prohibition" and "for local option," which many thought would be a fairer way of submitting the question, but the issue as between the present method of regulating the liquor traffic by local option and the proposed modified form of State-wide prohibition. After some sparring, the Senate adopted the conference report by a safe majority. In the Senate the vote stood 19 to 19, and Lieutenant-Governor Elliott voted aye, making it 20 to 19. The point was then made that the bill required a majority of all the members elected to the Senate, or twenty-one votes, and a statement in support of that contention was filed with the Governor by Senator N. B. Early, Jr.

What Bill Provides.  
According to the text of the bill as signed by the Governor, whenever such of the qualified voters of the State as shall be equal in number to one-fourth of the number of persons voting at the last election for Governor and State officers shall petition the Governor for an election, the Governor shall, within ten days after receipt of a certificate from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, showing the filing of such petition, and not less than sixty days before the fourth Tuesday in September, 1914, issue a writ for a special election to be held on that date. It will be recalled that there was only a nominal contest and the vote last November for Governor was abnormally small. The above clause gives the proponents of the bill until July 22 to secure approximately 15,000 signatures of qualified voters desiring such an election. It is stated that the Anti-Saloon League already has assurances that these signatures can be readily obtained. Amendments providing for examination of these lists to determine if signers are qualified, were rejected, but the bill provides that if any person knowingly and willingly signs such a petition, without being legally qualified to do so, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined from \$5 to \$50.

Imposes Charge on Each County.  
The Governor is to give notice of the proposed election and the expenses of the election are to be borne as in the case of other elections. This clause, it is stated, imposes a charge on the city of Richmond of from \$900 to \$1,000, and on the various counties and cities of approximately \$30,000. No

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## FURTHER ACTION REFUSED BY BOARD

Declines to Reconsider Recent  
Vote Adverse to Medical  
College Merger.

The board of visitors of the University of Virginia, after a brief session yesterday in Charlottesville, refused to take any further action in regard to taking over the Medical College of Virginia as a part of the university and moving the medical department of the university to Richmond. A motion to reconsider adverse action taken several weeks ago was signally defeated.

Seven of the ten members of the board were present, as follows: Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton, rector; Judge J. K. M. Norton, of Alexandria; Congressman Hal D. Flood, of Appomattox; R. Tate Irvine, of Big Stone Gap; William H. White, of Richmond; Dr. William F. Drewry, of Petersburg; and George R. B. Michie, of Charlottesville. The absentees were Dr. W. Craddock, of Lynchburg; Walter Tansill Oliver, of Fairfax, and Superintendent of Public Instruction R. C. Stearns. The board is said to be divided seven against the merger and three for it.

No statement was given out as to any assurances received in regard to the proposed endowment of the medical department, the conditions of which it is said, are that there should be but one medical school in Virginia; that it should be located in Richmond, and a constituent part of the State university.

Will Build More Laboratories.  
The University, it is understood, without hope of endowment, will provide for the medical department of additional laboratories, the enlargement of the university hospital and the establishment on broader lines of the medical department, which now has more than 500 at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the Medical College of Virginia, made no statement last night save to express his regret that the plan, which offered so much for medical education in the South, should not have been at once consummated, and to express his entire confidence that it was the logical and natural course, and could be accomplished in time.

Dr. Pritchett, representing the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning, which has recently given large sums of money for a medical school at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and for endowment of the medical school of Cornell University, visited both the University of Virginia and the Medical College of Virginia, and has given assurances, that no financial aid can be expected from the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of medical education until the two schools get together in Richmond, where the largest clinical advantages can be obtained, and under the direct authority of the State university, thus insuring a perpetuity of the spirit and intention of the institution.

Wilson Will Decide Fate of Three Accused Midshipmen.  
Washington, February 18.—President Wilson will decide the fate of three accused midshipmen, who were involved in charges of irregularities at Annapolis. Secretary Daniels sent the case to the White House to-night, and some announcement may be made to-morrow.

An investigating board, with the approval of the Naval Academy, recommended the three for dismissal.

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